

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—Inasmuch as the provision has been made in the Bill for the exercise of powers under these sections by judicial magistrate as well as by executive magistrates, it ought to be possible to prevent executive magistrates in any particular instance from causing harassment on grounds such as described and mentioned by Sri Patil.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Can it be that on certain observations from the Government, the parties might apply for transfer to judicial magistrates.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—The advocate defending persons will always know how to get the proceedings taken over by a judicial Magistrate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now, there are no amendments. If Sri V. S. Patil is very keen, I think it will be fair that it should be adjourned. It is important.

4-00 P.M.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—I do accept that this is important, Sir. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But what are the other sections about which the member has objection?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—I have not gone through it, Sir. Day after tomorrow, I will immediately tell you, Sir, whether there are any amendments. If there are no amendments it may be passed within five minutes. Without reading How I can give my opinion?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am sorry I should not have accepted the suggestion by some Members that it could be passed easily. Anyway, I do not want it to go into record that a Member was not given an opportunity to express his views on an important legislative measure. I suppose it will not inconvenience the Hon'ble Minister if I postpone?

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—No, Sir. I only thought it could be passed without much controversy.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I equally thought so. Then we will take it up on the next day. Let this item be the first item on the agenda next day.

Now we go back to the Debate. No names have been given to me. I am prepared to allow the Opposition to begin the debate.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD FOR 1965-66.

(*Motion to consider*)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ (ಹೊಕ್ಕೆನರಸೀಪುರ).—ಸಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 1964-65 ಕಾಗ್ರ ಹಿತ 1965-66 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿಸಿರಿತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಅಂವಾಜಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬೋಧಿಸಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಏಷ್ಟುರಮಣಿಗೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ, ಯಾವ ಧಾರ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದರೆಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ನಭೇಯು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಏರ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಬೋರ್ಡುF ಆಗಿ ತೆರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದ ವೀರ್ಯ ಯಾವ ಧಾರ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಜನತೆಯು ಹತದನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬಿದನ್ನು ಬಿಂದ ಏಧಾದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿನನ ದೇಶದ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ದೇಶದ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಥಕರಿಷ್ಟಿ ಲಕ್ತಿ ಪಾಠಯೆಕೊಂಡೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಗ್ರ ಏಧ್ಯಾಪ್ತಕ್ಕ ಅಂತ್ಯಂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ)

ವಾದದ್ವೀ ಎಂಬಿದು ನಿರ್ವಾದವಾದದ್ವೀ. ಯಾವಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಈಡೀತದಲ್ಲಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಖವತ್ತ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪ್ಯ ಪಾಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಾಗೆ ಬದಗಿನುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವರ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವನುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇವತ್ತೆ ತಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ವಿನೆರ್ಲೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವೊದಲು ನಾನು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಏಷಿಯಾವನ್ನು ಶ್ರವಣಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಏಕಾನಂಬಿ ಅಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನನ್ನು ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ರುವಂತೆ Construction of power projects may be handed over to the Electricity Board. ಇದು ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ತರಾವತಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದರ ಏಷಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿವುದಾದರೆ ಸಿವಿರ್ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಧಾನ್ ಪಿ.ಡಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಬಿಂದ್ಯುಷ್ಟಿಯು ಹಂಸಿಕೆಯವಷ್ಟೇಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ವಾಗಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಸಿವಿರ್ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಧಾನ್ ಕೂಡ ಪಿ.ಡಿ.ಎಲ್.ಡಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾಯಂದ ಒವರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಂದು ನಲಹಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಚಾಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ನಿರ್ಭಯಾಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಲ ಬೇರೆ ನಂತರ ನಡಲ್ಲ ಉತ್ತರವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕೆಷಿಸ್ತಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಪರಾರ್ ಜನರೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೇ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದ್ದಿನ ಸಿವಿರ್ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಧಾನ್ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಂತರ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ದೂರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನೇ ಅಫ್ ಅಫ್ನೀಸರ್ನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅನೇಕಜನ ಅಫ್ನೀಸರ್ಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸಿದರ್ಕೆ.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರ್ವ ಸಮ್ಮತವಾದದ್ವೀ. ಮಾದರಾನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡ ಈ ಒಂದು ಪಡ್ಡತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸ್ವಾಷಾಧಾರಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ನೇತ್ತು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ಈ ಏರಡೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಆದರೆ ಈ ಯಾವವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕೆಷಿಸ್ತಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಅನಾಹತಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಬೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ನೇರು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಅನಾಹತಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಬೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ನೇರು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಅನಾಹತಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಬೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಜನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನದನ್ಯರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಕ್ಕದಾರೆ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಚ್ ಸಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ ಸರ್ವ ಒಂದು ಚಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉರ್ದೈ ಇವಿಂದಿನ ಅದನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ;

“Cases of misappropriation and forgery should be viewed more seriously and attention should be paid to the early clearance of items under suspense, remittance and reconciliation of demands, collection and balance statement.....”

ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಅಡ್ಡಿನಿಸ್ತ್ರೇಚನ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿನಾರಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಇವತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಮುಜೆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಹಾಕಿದಾಗೆ ಗೆ, ಅದು ನಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಎಪ್ಪು ಮೆಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಪ್ಪು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಎಪ್ಪು ಕಾಪರ್ ವೆರ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬ ಅಂತಿರಂತ ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ರೆಗ್ಸಿಲರ್ ಫೀಡಿಂಗ್ ಲೈನ್ ಕೆಚ್ಚ ಸುದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಮುಜೆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ತಾವು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಿರ ಅದೆರಾಲ್ ನಾವತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಿರೀ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಚ್ ಮೇನ್ ಚೆಿನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ ಲೈನ್ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇನ್‌ವಾರ್ಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಗೂಡ ನಾಣನಡಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲ್ಕು ಘೆಷಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹತಾರು ರು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಸಷ್ಟು ಅಧಿವಾ ಅದು ಎಪ್ಪು ಕರೆದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೆ ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಪೆನ್ನಾರು ನಂತರ ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೆಟ್ರಿಳ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ದೂರೀಕ್ಷೆಯೇ ಲೈನ್ ನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ ಯಾರು ಹೊಣೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತನಿಬೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಅದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಅದಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ವಾರ್ಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನುಮ್ಮನೇ ಅಂತಿರಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ರೆಕ್ಕಾಪುನ್ನು ಕಡಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀ ಅದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಿಗಾಗಿ

ಆಗ್ಗತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು—ಅನೇಕ್ಷ್ಣ ಅಂಡ್ ರೈಯಬೆಲಟಿಸ್—ಚೋಡಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಇದು ವಂಡಿನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವುದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸ್ವರ್ಪಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದಮ್ಮತ ಬಹಳ ಜೋಡಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನೂಕ್ತ, ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತ ವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಬೇಕುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನ್ಯಾಯಿ, ನಾನು ಏರ್ಯಾಡಿಕ್ಟ್ ಚೋಡಿನ ಪುದಕೆ ಹೌಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯತ್ಪತ್ತಿಕ್ಕೆ ಗಳಿಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರೇರು, ನಿಮೆಂಬು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಂಬಿ ಮುಂಭಾದುವು ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿರೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯಜೀವಿಕರ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಜೋಡಾನವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಸರಕಾರ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಧರ್ಮ, ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ನೇರವಾದ ಜವಾಬಿಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ನಹ ಚೋಡಿನ ಅಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಪದೋಪಿದ್ದಿರೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿತಡಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಚೋಡಿಗೆ ಪಂಪುನೆಟ್ಟು, ಲಫ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಉದಿನುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಏಕೆಂದು ಮುಲ್ಲರ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ ವನ್ನೊಂದಿನುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೌರಿ ಹೌರಿದಿಬಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಏಕೆಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲ್ಲಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೇಟೆರಿಯರ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಾರೆ. ವೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ನಾನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮಂಬಳಾರ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಂಡಾಜನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 3 ವರ್ಷ ಬೇಕು ಮೇಟೆರಿಯರ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮುಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಾರೆ. ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತ್ವರ್ತಿಯಾಂಚಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯ ಧಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ 2/2 ನಾವಿರ ಪಂಪುನೆಟ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೆಟೆರಿಯಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಈಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟರುವ ಅಡರ್ಯಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 3 ವರ್ಷ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿವಾಗ ಶರಾವತಿಯ ಏರಡು ಸ್ಟೇಡ್ಗೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲ ಉತ್ತರ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಪರವರ್ತನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟ್ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು 8 ಜನರೇಷರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪೆರ್ವ ಉತ್ತರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಾದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ಬಿಂತ್ರದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಾಳಿನದ ಪಾರಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮುಂತಾಡುವಾಗಳಿಂದ ಪರವರ್ವ ಉತ್ತರ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾಗಾಗೇರೆ ಆ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಗ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಬಹಳ ಮುಂಭಾಗ್ಯತಯಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಜವಾಬೆಲ್ಲಿರಿಯನ್ನಿಂತು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಬೇಕುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಏಮ್ಯಾಚ್ಯುಟ್ ಬೇಕೋಡ್ ಪಂಪುನೆಟ್ ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಿಳಿರ್ವಾದಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಪದೋಪ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿತಡಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ರಾಜಕಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಾದರ ಒತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಬಾಹಿ ತೆಗೆಯಿದ್ದರೂ ರೈನು ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಥಾವರ್ತಿಗಳು ಇವೆ. ರಾಜಕಿಯ ಒತ್ತಾಡಿದಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ರಿಂನ್‌ ಬಾರದಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಾಹಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರ್ವಾನ್‌ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯಂದು ರೈನು ಎಷ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರದ ಒತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಂಬಿಯರುಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾರುಕೋರಿಗೆ ರಿಂನ್‌ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಾರದಿಪ್ಪಿರು ಕೂಡ ಲೈನ್‌ನು ಏರ್ಯಾಲು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಾದುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಮ್ಯಾಚ್ಯುಟ್ ಬೇಕೋಡ್ ಕಷ್ಟಮಾರ್ಪಿಯರ್ ರೈನ್‌ಮೇಲ್‌ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರಿಂನ್‌ ಬರಬೇಕು, ಅದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನಾಹತವಾಗಿತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಣ ಲೈನ್‌ನ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಣ ಲೈನ್‌ನ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿದ್ದರೂ ಒರೆಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನೇರ್ಲೂ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೇಸಿನ್‌ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಏಷಾದಿದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ಏರ್ಯಾಚ್ಯುಟ್ ಬೇಕೋಡ್ ದರವನ್ನು ಏರಿಸುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಾದು ಪುದಾದರೆ ಇವತ್ತು 8 ಹೆಚ್‌ಸೆಗೆ ಏರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈನುತ್ತರು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪುದು, ಹಂದೆ 50 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಗ್ನತ್ತಿದ್ದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂದು 80 ರಿಂದ 90 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಗ್ನವ ನಂಬಬವಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈನುತ್ತರಿಗೆ ಯಾವರಿತ್ಯಾಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದ ಬಂದಿತು? ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಾರೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೈನುತ್ತರಿಗೆ ಇಮ್ಮತ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೌರೆ ಹೇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಹಂದಿದ್ದಂತೆ 5 ಹೆಚ್ ದರವನ್ನೇ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗಾರ್ಡ)

ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಬೇಕು, 8 ಹೊಸೆಗೆ ಏರಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕ್ಕು. ಬೋರ್ಡರ್ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂಧಭದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಷ್ಟಿನುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರೂರೂ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರೋಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಎಲಾಲ್ ನೇರಿದಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ಡಿಫಿಜನ್‌ಗೆ ಏಪ್ಲಿ ಖಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ—ಮೊದಲು ನಾವು ವೀಡಿಯ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಪ್‌ಡಿ ಬ್ರೆಕ್‌ಟ್ ಚೆಚ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿ ಮೈನ್‌ನಾರು ಸರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು, ಅದುದ ರಿಂದ ಆ ಧಾರ್ಯವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ—ಹೇಳಿಯ ಮೈನ್‌ನಾರು, ಹೊನ ಮೈನ್‌ನಾರು ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿರುವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಎಲಾಲ್ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್‌ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಾಯಿ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಕಾನನ ಜೀಲ್‌ಯ ಹೊರ್ನರ್‌ಸೀಪ್‌ರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಣ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ 1947 ರಿಂದ 1965ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಏದ್ಯಾಚ್‌ಕ್ರಿಯನ್ ಬದಗಿನರಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದೆಂದು ಕದೆ ಬ್ರೆಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 30—40 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಗಿಸಿದಾಗ್ಗೆ. ಕೆಲವು ದಿಂಜಿನ್‌ನ್ನು ಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಂಪ್‌ನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೇಗೇಕೆ ಹೂಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಘೇನ್‌ನೀ ಪ್ಲೇಗಾರ್‌ ಹಾಕಿ ರೂಪಿರ ಜನರಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಲೈನ್‌ನೀ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಅಕ್ಕಾಪಕ್ಕಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಹೇಗೇನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೂಟಿ ಥಿಕ್ ಬೇಸ್‌ನ್‌ವೇಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಹೆಡ್‌ ಪ್ರಾರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕೆಲವಂದಾದುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ಲೋಟ್‌ಕರ್ ಪ್ರಾರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕೆಲವಂದಾದುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗು ದಲ್ಲಿ. ಮೊದಲು ಇರಿಗೇಂಧ್ರನ್ ಪಂಪ್‌ಪ್ಲಿಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಮುಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಕೇಳಿರುವಕಡೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್‌ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ ಬಂದಿಲುವ ಕಡೆ ವರದೂ ವರಲ್ಲಕ್ಕ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖೂಬ್ಯಾದಿ ರ್ಯಾನ್‌ ಎಂದು ಏರಿಯಾದಿ ಅವೇಲ್ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಹೆಚ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಇವರ್ ಕೊಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೇನು? ಒಂದು ಬಾಹಿಗಾಗಿ 8-10 ಮುಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಲೈನ್‌ನೀ ಏರಿಯಿಂದ ನಂತರ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಹೆಚ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಏದ್ಯಾಚ್‌ಕ್ರಿಯ ಬದಗಿಸುವುದು ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ನೋಡುವುದರೆ ಈ ನಾಯಿ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಹೆಡ್‌ ಕೊಡುವುದಾದೆ ಹಣವನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಮಾಡಿ ಎಲಾಲ್ ಹೆಚ್‌ಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಿ. ಇರಿಗೇಂಧ್ರನ್ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಇವರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಾದೆ ನೆಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಹತ್ತಾರು ಹೆಚ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಇವರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನಾಯಿ ವಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಹೆಚ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸು ಅಧ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಯಾರಿಗಳಿಗೇನ್‌ನ್‌ವೇಲ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಏದ್ಯಾಚ್‌ಕ್ರಿಯ ಬೋರ್ಡರ್ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೇನು ಈ ಸಂಧಭದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಷ್ಟಿನುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನ್ಯಾಯಿ, ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಅಕ್ಕಾಪ್ಲಿ ಕಣಕಿಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದಾಗ್ಗೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡರ್‌ನವರು ಸಾಲ ತಂದಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಡಪೆ ಬ್ರಿಡ್‌ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಂಕಸಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದರಿಂದ ಬೋರ್ಡರ್‌ಗೆ ಏಪ್ಲಿ ನಪ್ಪುವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬೌಗಿ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟ ಚೆಚ್ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಸಚಿವರೇ ಅಡಕ್‌ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಂಕ ಕೆಂಪಿಟ್‌ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಒತ್ತದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವು ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಕಾರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ದ್ರಾರಿ ಬಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ವಶೀಲಿಬಾಜಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರೋಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಮಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಅಕ್ಕಾಪ್ಲಿ ನಪ್ಪಿತಿಯವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್‌ ಬ್ರಿಡ್‌ ದರವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ತಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಡಪೆ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ ಬಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಇಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಗತಕ್ಕ ನಪ್ಪುವೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬೋರ್ಡರ್ ಬಿಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತ, ಎಂದು ನಾನು ನೂಡಿಸಲು ಇಷ್ಟುವುದುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾನು ಹೊದರೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈಗ ಏನು ಏದ್ಯಾಚ್‌ಕ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಏನು ಉತ್ತಮಿಯಾಗಲದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿವುದರ ಬಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಹೊನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಚೆಕ್‌ಗಳಾದ ಕಾಳಿ ನದಿ ಮುಂತಾದವರ್ಗಾಂದ ಏಪ್ಲಿ ಏದ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಉತ್ತಾದನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೇಲ್ಲ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏದ್ಯಾಚ್‌ಕ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏದ್ಯಾತ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಳಿಸಲು ಏನೇನು

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಗೆದೂಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜಿತ ತಳಹದಿಯ ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ತಗೆದೂಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಈ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳ ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಪಂದಿಸಿ ನ್ನು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮಾನುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI M. SRINIVASA NAYAK (Mangalore-I).—Sir, I rise to support the Budget placed before this Hon'ble House in regard to Electricity Board. Mysore was a pioneer in the production of hydro-electric power. Thereafter, the progress achieved by the State in production of hydro-electric Board has not been of that tempo. Sharavathy Project has just come into being and the 82,000 K.W. has already been taken up by the major industries and we are awaiting for the next phase. The State has to be commissioned still to execute the projects like Kali Nadi, the Meke Datu, the Upper Krishna and in South Kanara also there are certain rivers of which we can produce electricity. All these things are to be investigated and it is essential that our State should have more Units to produce electricity because there is demand for power from Goa and certain parts of Kerala too. It is our duty to consider these requests.

Sir, at the 9th Irrigation and Power Seminar at Trivandrum, Dr. K. L. Rao, the Union Minister said that by 1969 there will be a project of electrifying 100 thousand villages and making water available for Irrigation for 100 million acres of land. By now about 50,000 villages have been electrified.

If the projects which we think of in Mysore State are taken up early, it goes a long way in fulfilling the desire of the Union Minister for Power and Irrigation. Sir, for electrification of rural areas, the Central Government is giving hundred per cent grant. Madras Government has taken advantage of this offer and already electrified nearly 10,000 villages. Coming nearer to South Kanara, the district from which I come, I must say, the progress has been very slow. Electrical Department has miserably failed in helping to the programmes of intensive agriculture in South Kanara. Central Government has selected South Kanara for intensive rice cultivation and provided a crore of rupees for purchase of pump sets. But the Electric Department did not make proper use of it and I learn that the money has been diverted for other purpose. Out of 632 villages, only 187 villages are electrified. For 671 villages, lines have been drawn but loop lines have not been provided. Pump sets are awaiting to be serviced but when we approach the department, we are told more than once that materials required for drawing the lines are not available. Mostly they are 25 K. V. transformers, 50 K. V. transformers, D.O.L.O. cut outs, A.B. Switches, Guy wire, G.I. Pipes of $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, A.C.S.R. Conductors 2, A.C.S.R. Conductor 4 and A.C.S.R. conductor 8. When these are required, no efforts are made to get them from places where they are available.

Sir, agriculture is inter-linked with electricity. Without providing electricity, production of rice will fall far below the target. In South Kanara we have got a potential of setting up 30,000 pump sets. We have got 21 perennial rivers running into the sea. We have got 150 inches of rain. The first crop is generally raised from May to September,

(SRI M. SRINIVASA NAYAK)

and that is done by the first rains. Thereafter, the second crop will have to be raised from October to January. Usually rains fail during these months. Therefore, the area brought under cultivation is only 3,71,434 acres. But due to failure of monsoon and proper irrigation facilities, being not available the second crop is generally a failure. Land under third crop cultivation is only 20,272 acres because irrigation facilities are not available. We have got sweet water running in our rivers and there is no need to dig wells. But, no efforts have been made to provide electricity, thereby allowing the water to run waste.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

Seven Rural Electrification Schemes have been sanctioned by Government which is above a lakh of rupees and 43 works are also sanctioned which is below a lakh of rupees. No action has been taken by the Electricity Board to execute these works.

The Board is re-constituted and I wish there was a non-official Chairman, but an official minded person has been nominated as the Chairman of the Board. I learn that the present Chairman is reluctant to provide necessary staff required by the department. Wherever technical staff or field staff is necessary, this should be sanctioned. Sir, there is a case for providing a Division in Mangalore because the work is increasing. In South Kanara there is paucity of staff and hence, the required staff should be posted forthwith so that the works that are to be taken up, are taken up with top priority.

With regard to irrigation, I think there is no co-ordination between the P.W.D., the Revenue Department and the Irrigation Department. There should be coordination between them. The Deputy Commissioner should sit with them across the table once a month and see that things are speeded up. Delays are occurring in allowing the people to draw water from the rivers. Pump sets are not made available to chalageni tenants. The present rules provide that pump set has to be provided only to the landlord who has got the patta in his name. It is necessary that this matter should be examined and this rule has to be relaxed. In spite of requests made no action has been taken in this behalf. It is necessary that action should be taken to provide the chalageni tenants with pump sets forth.

4-30 P.M.

We are talking of producing more food. I can challenge the Government that if they provide us with the required electricity and the necessary pump sets we are prepared to provide to the State 2 lakh tons of rice which at present is the deficit of the whole State. If we are provided with at least 5,000 pump sets and drawing of electric lines etc., done at a cost of Rs. 1.42 crores we will be able to raise 50,000 tons of

rice this year costing nearly Rs. 3 crores. In that case, we need not have to go to Andhra or any other State for our rice requirements. At present we are growing third crop only on 22,270 acres and if the necessary electricity and pump sets are provided, we will be able to raise crops on a larger area and will be able to provide the rice that is required in the State. So far the number of applications for pump sets pending is 826 and there was a promise to provide electricity to run the pump sets by March 1964; but no action has been taken so far to provide electricity service to them.

Another great difficulty experienced by us is that 43 works costing below Rs. 1 lakh have been sanctioned but they are not executed. It is necessary that these works which I do not wish to enumerate in detail should be taken up immediately for execution. There are only 7 works costing more than a lakh of rupees and they have also to be taken up forthwith. Pudu Village has asked for supply of electricity for 62 pump sets, Mundagi for 55 pump sets; similarly some other villages have also asked for it and administrative sanction has been already given for them and yet all these works have not yet been taken up. The only slogan that we hear from the Electricity Department is that there are no materials. Our district has been selected for intensive rice cultivation, but unless the Government directs the Board to immediately rush the materials that are required to electrify the villages, the slogan of raising more foodcrops will remain only on paper. In South Kanara, the population is dense; the villages are nearby and there are a number of rivers with the result that we can install more number of pumpsets for the same length of wire that may be required elsewhere. In addition to rice cultivation, we have got 4,638 acres under sugar-cane cultivation, 2,240 acres under ragi and 5,109 acres under mangoes. Mango is a seasonal crop, and if we have water facilities we can increase the acreage under mangoes. It is a big commercial crop and our famous mangoes like Alfanzo and others which are now finding only an internal market can find a ready market in foreign countries. We have got 4,656 acres under vegetables and if water facilities and pump sets are made available to us, we can double the acreage under vegetables, with the result the high cost of vegetables can be brought down and the shortage of a staple food can be made good. The total vegetable and fruit area is 37594 acres. We are having difficulties in regard to fruit cultivation also. It is now done during rainy season and during summer people find it difficult to water them. That is why we are not able to get crops all through the year. We have 17,695 acres under areca cultivation. It is a cash commercial crop bringing a lot of revenue to the State. Now more number of pump sets are made available to areca cultivation than for rice cultivation. We have got 5,166 acres under banana cultivation. It is an important item of food. With banana and milk one can survive and in that case rice can be considered a secondary thing. The acreage under banana cultivation could be increased and for that purpose more pump sets have to be made available for the purpose. With rivulets and main rivers flowing through our district, even a drop of water should

(SRI M. SRINIVASA NAYAK)

not be made to run waste to the sea and every drop should be made use of for growing foodcrops in our district so that our district can be the granary for the entire Mysore State.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—You have made out a good case for South Kanara, but what about other districts ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member should not be so selfish !

Sri M. SRINIVASA NAYAK.—Sir, I throw a challenge that if we are given the required electricity and pump sets, we shall grow sufficient for enough to make up the entire deficit of our State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Do you think South Kanara has any superior advantages ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is true that they are more intelligent as compared to other people.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Does intelligence plough the fields ?

Sri M. SRINIVASA NAIK.—The Union Minister for Food along with you Sir, our Chief Minister and other Ministers of our State had visited the malnad area and they were convinced that there is a great potential for raising food crops in the malnad area and Mangalore comes within that area. Therefore Government should give special attention and provide sufficient electricity for South Kanara. As I said earlier, the Electricity Board has miserably failed in providing the required electricity for South Kanara thereby putting the district in a very unhappy position in regard to production of food. If we are provided with electricity, we could be one of the States which could provide food for other States also. We have got vast potentialities for development. Hence the Electricity Board should be helped to get the required materials. For completing I learn that in other parts of the State also the only difficulty raised by the Board is lack of materials If these materials are not available in our State they should be got from outside the State. We should not think that we should depend on our production centre only. Wires are available in plenty in Maharashtra State and that could be got. Similarly switches and other materials are available in other States in abundance. We have to make efforts to get them and not merely say that things are not available. If we really make efforts, I am certain that these things could be got and the laying of lines could be pushed through which would help to increase food production.

With these words I close my speech.

† Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, our plans envisage better treatment to backward areas so that they could be brought on par with other developed areas, but little has been done in this direction. Although we have been able to complete the third plan nearly, even though there were many schemes in this direction in the plan, little has been done in that direction. Hence it is not strange if the Electricity Board has not been able to improve matters in this direction. My only submission is that no rationale is being observed to see that more backward areas are

given better treatment by the Electricity Board. The common man has not been benefited to any extent by the functioning of the Electricity Board. For the last 6 or 7 years during which the Board had been in existence they have done very little for the benefit of the common man. The common man wants rural electrification which would give facilities in the rural parts in the form of pump sets.

MR. SPEAKER.—During the first five-year plan in the old Mysore area the target was 5,400 and achievement was 5,500; then in the second five year plan the target was 8,000 and in the third five-year plan it was raised to 25,000.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—Considering the magnitude of the problem, what has been done is very little. Even in what little they have done, they have not followed any rational principle. That is my complaint. No schemes have been formulated in such a way as to bring about a uniform development in the State. Uniform treatment is not given to all areas, especially the rural parts which deserve more attention. Then we cannot say that the Electricity Board have been discharging their functions efficiently to the benefit of the common man. We have got in our hands the Financial Statement both Revised for 1964-65 and the Budget Estimates for 1965-66, before dealing with the financial aspect, I would like to know how we would be able to exploit the potential that is available...

MR. SPEAKER.—Potential for what?

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—For generating electricity. We have got the Kalinadi which will be taken up in the 4th plan period. We have got the Barapole, the Hogenakal, the Sharavathy tail end and so many other schemes. Where is the money to come for these? I am told the Kalinadi scheme would cost Rs. 130 crores. Unless the Finance Minister takes pains to see that the Government of India finances the entire thing this scheme cannot come up because it will not be possible for us to pay anything from the State budget. We have taken up nearly 32 irrigation projects medium and major ever since the first plan started. These 32 schemes cost nearly Rs. 287 crores and by the end of the third plan we have spent nearly Rs. 100 crores and the remaining Rs. 187 crores have to be spent in the 4th plan period as spill-over of the third plan schemes. Even assuming that we provide for an outlay of Rs. 500 crores in the 4th plan as our Finance Minister hopes to do...

MR. SPEAKER.—Not under the Electricity Board budget.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—At the most our Finance Minister can allocate 40 per cent of the entire plan outlay for irrigation and electricity and it would come to Rs. 200 crores, but we need nearly Rs. 160 crores to spend on the incomplete works and so where is the money for taking up new projects. Only about Rs. 40 crores will be available.

MR. SPEAKER.—Suppose the Central Government is going to take up some crash programmes.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—My complaint is that our Government has not been pressing our case at the Centre effectively. So I request our Finance Minister to fight and fight and see that the entire amount required for completing the Kalinadi project is got from the Centre because then only we would be able to take up some other schemes of irrigation and electricity to exploit the resources available at least to some extent.

So far as capital outlay is concerned it is nearly 55 crores; opening balance 32 crores, capital expenditure to end of 1964—19 crores, Munirabad Hydro-Electric scheme 4 crores. If we take at least 10 per cent depreciation charges on this capital outlay we should get every year 5½ crores. If we see how much money has been earmarked towards depreciation it is not even 2½ per cent. With this rate, can we say that we have been able to take big money spent on capital works? The depreciation charges is low and even the interest on depreciation is lower. We should say that this is not a sound state of affairs in which the State Electricity Board is functioning. Let us see the cost of expenditure on tariff and maintenance. This has been on the increase year after year. They say that they have to purchase power from Sharavathi. So far as maintenance is concerned, from 170 lakhs it has gone to 200 lakhs and it may be more. For an expenditure of 739 lakhs provided for 1965-66 nearly 30 per cent of it would go towards establishment. Is it necessary to have such a big establishment? I do not say that we should not have establishment. But they should try to see they derive more income and see more benefits are conferred on the people of the State. That is not done. Therefore, I am suggesting that it is not desirable to have such vast establishment and they should see that justification is done by taking up schemes that go to confer benefits on the people in the rural areas. It is said that increase in the revenue is due to rise in the revision of rates. That gives a hint that they are going to enhance the rates so far as supply of electricity is concerned. If it is done in the rural parts, it will affect very badly the rural consumers. Therefore I suggest that they should consider other ways and means to see how far they can be able to enhance or derive more income than by increasing rates in the rural parts.

Sir, you have been pleased to say that they have done wonderful work and we must congratulate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member may please see page 8, power supplied to pumpsets. At the end of September 1965, the number of pumps was 30,514 according to the forecast another 4,000 will be commissioned.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).—Sir, in my taluk since June 1964 there are 28 pumpsets to be commissioned and we are waiting for the last one year.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That will be in addition to 30,000 mentioned here. They are probably working pumpsets not serviced. These 30,500 sets are working and they have done a good job.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—What is stated here is under intensive scheme of providing connections 30,514 sets have been completed. So, whether they are actually functioning.

MR. SPEAKER.—It is perfectly correct. So far as I am concerned they are working. It is on the low side ; they have not given correct figure.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—For 100 pumpsets power has been sanctioned. They say due to shortage of material they could not do with the result that not even one well has got connections. Such of those cases which have been sanctioned by the Board might have been included here. During 1958-59 nearly 65 wells have received electrification and since then more than 100 wells have been sanctioned without power being given for want of essential materials. When it is so, I would like to out that during 1964-65 they have provided 300 lakhs for irrigation but spent only 200 lakhs.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—Provision does not mean cash.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—So far as 1964-65 is concerned, they have raised necessary funds and they contemplate in 1965-66 nearly 934 lakhs to be raised by way of loan assistance, public borrowings, resorting to take from the depreciation reserve to the extent of 130 lakhs and withdrawals from stores, consumers deposits. Such provision should have been made even during 1964-65 and I do not know why they have not spent all the money especially for irrigation pumps. So far as rural electrification is concerned, in Madras by the end of the Third Plan, all the villages are proposed to be electrified. They are now facing shortage of power. That is why they talk about one grid for the Southern States. I would like to make one submission. Now we have Sharavathi Power and we are going to have more power at stages with the result that more power will be there. If we are not in a position to utilise all the power that is available, naturally when this grid is formed they will avail of it.

MR. SPEAKER.—They are putting the target of 1 lakh pumpsets in the Fourth Plan.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—It has to be done.
We have been sufficiently taxed. We wanted to have Rs. 42 crores.

MR. SPEAKER.—Is the Hon'ble Minister aware that Districts are going to co-operate with a view to sink that money in their places ?

5-00 P.M.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—If the Hon'ble Members can persuade from the District level, Government will be very willing to co-operate with them.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—In fact the Government assured us that they are going to double the land revenue and we agreed. But, the way in which these things are being done, would take the State to pay 20 crores. Land revenue is $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 crores and let them double it. Even if there is eight annas or one rupee land revenue, let them double it.

MR. SPEAKER.—During the discussion, this kind of offer was not made.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—So far as the survey of our areas is concerned, it takes to 25 crores. It is a breach of assurance I should say that the Government has committed. Hon'ble Minister says that any good proposal will receive the natural support from them. What is that good proposal ? Everything has been exhausted. He has taxed almost all resources available and he is going to realise more than 42 crores. He has been able to do it. But, so far as the Building Tax is concerned, I must say that nothing has been done by the Government when it was struck-down by the High Court.

So far as the functioning of the Electricity Board is concerned, no doubt they borrow from the Government and the public, but the money that is being borrowed is not being utilised as and when the money is borrowed. They go on investing this money elsewhere with the result they pay interest. I will show to this Hon'ble House the interest that they have been paying from Government Loans and from Open Market loans is mentioned in page 2 and the interest they have derived is mentioned at page 3 of the Annual Financial Statement. They pay Rs. 220 lakhs towards interest, but they get only Rs. 15 lakhs. For the amount they borrow they have paid so far as 1964-65 is concerned, Rs. 220 lakhs, whereas they have derived only Rs. 15 lakhs by way of interest on the investment they have made elsewhere.

MR. SPEAKER.—Page 2 will bring credit to the Government. All their loans are at 4 to 5 per cent.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—Let us compliment the Government for having helped the Electricity Board with a lesser rate of interest. But that money has not been utilised by the Board; that money was invested elsewhere. If really have schemes and if they want money, they should utilise that money. Otherwise, there is no use of borrowing money from the Government or the public and invest it elsewhere. That shows that they are not properly making the assessment as to when exactly the need arise. They might contemplate schemes for 1965-66 without knowing when exactly they need that money.

MR. SPEAKER.—If there is an order placed with a foreign company or firm !

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—It does not matter even if it takes two or three months. They must ascertain and with a little margin here and there they should adjust things, because it is a question of money. If a private man does it, would he do like that ? Supposing the Electricity Board was a private concern, would it have done that ? In that angle, I suggest, this is not a very sound system of borrowing money in advance without ascertaining the exact need whether that money that is borrowed and taken would be utilised. Government does this with regard to ways and means advance. Government has borrowed more than 25 to 30 crores and they are paying Rs. 100 lakhs every year by way of interest. Our Finance Minister does not disclose that. Like

that, if some sort of method is found out, when the need arises they can go and borrow money, fixing a limit of course and thereby we can avoid this borrowing and payment of heavy interest. Therefore, this suggestion of mine might be considered, if it is feasible.

A better co-ordination is expected between agriculture and electricity Departments if they are really sincere to help these ryots. A better understanding is needed so far as these two Departments are concerned. About the observations of the Public Accounts Committee in regard to the working of the Electricity Board, in fact, we have been very charitable and liberal. I do not wish to repeat. I wish the Electricity Board and the concerned Departments take into consideration the observations made by the P.A.C., and rectify mistakes or irregularities. There is need for physical check and periodical checking of the stores. If I could mention how badly it has gone on, in the same way as P.W.D., this Department has followed suit. I am cautioning that there is great need for physical check very often so far as the stores are concerned. We have been told with several stores that there is misapplication, misappropriation and so an and so forth.

So far as the rural electrification is concerned, they should have some principle. Now they have got enough power and they will be having material also, but they should have some principles as to which place it is allotted and given. Places with a population of 10,000, 8,000 and 9,000 have not been electrified though the Panchayats adopted resolutions expressing their willingness to contribute their share amount.

MR. SPEAKER.—Would the Hon'ble Member give preference to pump-sets?

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—Of course, pump-sets should be given first preference. They would have earmarked a certain percentage of power for rural electrification. Let them follow some principle about this rural electrification, so that people will know that a certain principle is being followed. My taluk is the biggest taluk in the State having an area of 1,000 sq. miles. After integration only one village was electrified. It is on the way to Sivasamudram and Kollegal. There are 40 villages in my taluk having a population of more than 4,000.

MR. SPEAKER.—That was a period of acute shortage of power and even Bangalore City was suffering.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—Sir, Sivasamudram is so near to our taluk, but we could not get power. Therefore, I am suggesting Sir, that the functioning of the Electricity Board may be improved in due course of time and the benefits that are expected from the Board may be conferred on the people at large and they follow for everything principles which will not make anybody grumble for their acts. With these observations I conclude.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಲ್. ಗೋಡ.—ನಾವು ಮೇಲ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎರ್. ಗೌಡ)

ನಂದೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆ ಅಕ್ತೆಂಟ್ ಕೆಮುಟಿಯು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಬೋದ್ಯಾರ್ ಒಂದು ನವ್ಯ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರ ಮೇಲ್ರಾಜದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದ ನಿರ್ದರ್ಶನಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಹಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿವೇಚನೆ ಜವಾಬಾದಿ ಇದ್ದು ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಕ್ಯುಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಸರಿ ಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸನ್ವೇಷನ್ ಅಕ್ತೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಚೆಯಾದ್ದು ಹಣ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಣ ಏನ್-ಅಪ್ಲೋಡಿಂಗ್ ಯೊಷ್ನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಮಾರು 6.08 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆಲೆಯ ನ್ಯಾಚ್ ಇರ್ಲಾ ಎನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಜ್ಯಾಯ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬೆಲೆ ಬೋದ್ಯಾರ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಕ್ ಏನು ಅಲ್ಲ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜವಾಬಾದರು ಯಾರು? ತನಿಖೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಏರಬಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ. ನ್ಯಾಚ್ ಬೆಲೆ ಬೋದ್ಯಾರ್ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇಂಥ ಮೊದ್ದೆ ನಂಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಜನರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಹೊರಣಿ ಹೊಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ನಂದರ್ಭ ಈಗ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಹಣ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಾದ್ದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. 127 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇದೆ.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—When the Hon'ble Member speaks, he must give the latest figures.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎರ್. ಗೌಡ.—ನಮಗೆ ಲೇಖನ್ ಫಿರ್ಸ್ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 6 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಚುಂಬಿ ಬಾರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲಾಡತ್ತೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರನ್ನು ಸ್ವತ್ತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಹಕೆ ಬಿಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದಾದು. ಇದರ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಹಕೆಯಿಂದ ರೂಪನು ಅಳವಾರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನಾರ ಏಧಿವಾದ ಸದಂತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬದಿಗಳಿಂದು ಎಂದ ಸರಕಾರ ನಿತಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ನಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿರ ಮುಖ್ಯಗೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ನಿತಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಂದೆಹೆಚ್ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಳವಾರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಚ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಹಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್ಲುಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ನಿತಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಂಥಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಚ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಯಾದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಚ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಇಲ್ಲವರನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮ ಬದ್ಧವಾದ ನಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ವಿಖಾದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದ್ದೀ ನಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊದರೆ ಸರ್ವ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಬೋದ್ಯಾರ್ ಆಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟ ಬಡ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಡಿತ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಸೆಂಟ್ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 4,000 ಬಾವಿಗಳ ದೀಲ್ಲಿ 200 ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಚ್ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದೆ ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಚ್ ಬದಿಗಳಿಂದು. ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅಪ್ಪೆಜಿರಿ ಕೆವೀರೈ ನೆಡುಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುವುದು ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಚ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಘನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸರಕಾರ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀನೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರಾರ್ಥನೆಯಾದ ಇಂದಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಿ ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಚ್ ಗ್ರಾಂ ಫ್ರೆನ್ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿರ್ವಾಹಿ ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಚ್ ಗ್ರಾಂನ್ನು ವಿರೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ನಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂತು ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಿಯಮಾದಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀನು ಎಂದು ನಿಯಮಾದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರ್ದೀರಿ. ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ನಿತ್ಯಪ್ರದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನುಕೂಲವಿದ್ದುಪರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ, ಮನಿಹೆಂಡನ್ ರೈನ್ ನೆನ್ನು ಕೆಲ್ಲೆಟ್ರಿನ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಚ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿ

ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಜೆF ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪಾಯಿಲಾಟಿ ಲಸ್ ಇಟ್‌ಪ್ರೋಕೆಲಂಡು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವೀರ್ವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಾನಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ನರಿಪದಿನಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೆಚ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ತಕ್ಕ ಪೂರ್ವನುದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಾಶನ್‌ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೆಚ್‌ಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಬಂದವರಾಗಿರುವುದಿಂದ ಅಭ್ಯರು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕನ 22-23 ಗಾರುಮದವರು ಅಜೆF ಕೆಳಪ್ಪದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಚ್‌ಪ್ರೋಟ್ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಸಿಸ್‌ಟೆಂಟ್ ಎಂಬಿನಿಯರ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಇದು ಎರ್‌ಕ್ಲೈಟಿಚ್ ಎಂಬಿನಿಯರ್ ಅಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಹೊಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲ ಹೊಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದರೆ ಸೀರ್‌ಪ್ರೋಟೆಂಟ್‌ಯಾರ್. ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೊಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಹೇಲೆ ಕಾಗದಗಳು ಬಡಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕುಪ್ರಾಘರಿ ಚೋಡಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದರೆ ಜವಾಬಿ ಬರುವುದ್ದಿ. ಇದು ಬಹು ವಿಷಾದಕರ. ತಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ತಕ್ಕ ಬದಿಸಲು ಪಾರುಮಾಯಿತೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳತ್ತಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್‌ಗಳಿಗೂ ಪಾರುಮಾಯಿತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮನಗಂಡು ಕಾಯಾರ್‌ಫರಣಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಯಾರ್‌ಕ್ಷಾಂಕೆಯಿಂತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಾರ್ವರ್‌ಫಿರ್‌ಗೂ ಬಾಹು ಹಂಚಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿರಲು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಕ್ರೆಟಿವ್ ಇಂಬಿನಿಯರ್ ಇತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜೆರಾಫಿವ್‌ದಿಂದಿಂದಲ್ಲಿ ನದನ್ಯರನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಾದಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಚಿಕ್ಕೆಯಾವರು ದುಡ್ಡ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎರ್. ಗಾಡ.—ಹಾಡು, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರಿಗೂ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿರಲು ಅವರನ್ನು ಜೀಲಾ ಭಿವ್‌ದಿಂದಿಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಲಯ ನದನ್ಯರನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪರವರ್ತನ್ನು ಸಹ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕಾದ್ಯಾಪದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿ ನೇರುವಾನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಶರಾವತೀ ದಾಲ್‌ಲೀ ಪರವರ್ತ ಬಿಳಕೆಗೆ ನಿವ್ಯಾಪಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ— ಕಂಬಿಲ್ಲ, ತಂತ್ಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಾರ್ಯರಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಇದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದೂ ಇಡಕೆರ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾನ್ತೀ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಎರ್ಲಾ ನಾರ್ವಾಗಿರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಿಗಿನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಕಾರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಇರಾಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೌಕರರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಳಾಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಇರಾಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಹ್ಮಾಗುವತನಕ ದುಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರಿನ್ನೂ ಚಿಂಪರೆ ಸೆಲನಗಾರಾಗೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇನ್‌ಷನ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಗಾರ್ಚೆಯಾಟ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಏರಾಮು ವೇತನವಿಲ್ಲ, ಹೀಗೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೊಟೆಕ್ಟನ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅವರಿಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾಯುವ ತನಕ ದುಡಿ ಅವರು ಬರಿಗೆಲ ಮನಗೆ ಹೊಗ್ಗೆಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ತೀರ್ಳಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಇಂಥಾ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಜನರನ್ನು ಬರಿಗೆಲ ಮನಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದು ಧರ್ಮವಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕ್ರೊಗೊಳ್ಳಿರೇ ಬೇಕು...

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜಿ.ತ್ರಿ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎರ್. ಗಾಡ.—ಅವರನ್ನೇ ರಾಳ್ ಖಾಯಂ ಮಾಡಿ. ಇಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ನರಗಿಸ್ತು ಮಾತುಬಿಂದು ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಿಸಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would seriously advice Sri C. J. Muckannappa not to strain his voice today.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—Mr. Speaker Sir, On the Financial Statement, I cannot persuade myself to say any good words about either the Electricity Board or of the Government. Sir, my very first question is whether there is a necessity for the Electricity Board at all.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We are discussing about the estimates for 1965-66, we are not considering whether the board should be there or not.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—For future guidance. I know it is a statutory corporation. In the preamble itself, it is stated :

"As per Government Order No. PWD 15 SEB 57, dated 27th September 1957, the construction of Hydro-Electric Projects in Sharavathi Valley, Bhadra, Left Bank of Thungabhadra and investigation of Hydro-Electric Projects in the State, have been retained by Government and are outside the purview of the Board."

All the major works are retained by the Government, why should there be this Board ? unless it is for disgruntled politicians of the Ruling Party, who otherwise are likely to create considerable trouble to the Ministry.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Let the Hon'ble Member mention names of persons who are on the Board today.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—The Chairman of the Board who was in office till now was a congressman. Now there was a change recently. But so far it was entirely meant for disgruntled politicians. Some of them had no time even to attend the Board Meeting at all. Sir, I know formerly there was a Member who did not attend meetings consecutively for so many months. He was there simply because he was a congressman. His name was included as a member of the Board. So, my very first question stands : whether there is any necessity to have a separate Board when the major works are dealt with by the Government ? I think time has come to abolish this Board and entrust every work to Government itself. We are having a separate Department and we are spending heavily on its establishment. I suggest there is no necessity to have a separate Board at all.

Another point about which I wanted to speak and about which my friend Sri B. C. Gowda has already said. That is the very pathetic condition of the workers of the Electricity Board. There are workers who have worked for some years and still they are considered as casual workers. While the daily wages of others has now gone up to between Rs. 3 to 5 per day, these casual workers of the Electricity Department get daily wages of Re. 1-50 to Rs. 2. That is an important reason why many of these casual workers do not come to work at all. I know many instances where Supervisors or Inspectors of the Department find it very difficult to undertake certain works of erection and maintenance because wages paid to the workers is very low, and consequently they cannot get casual workers. In fact, I understand that one of the Executive Engineers suggested to the Government that authority should be given to him to engage labourers for casual work and to pay wages on par with prevailing market rates in respect of each place. But the concerned authorities have not passed an order in this respect. If power is given to the respective heads of departments to engage labourers for casual work and wages prevailing in the locality paid to them, I think many of the works, could be undertaken immediately and thereby power

could be made available to pump sets and domestic consumption. This is a very small matter but it has been responsible for holding up works in many places. In my own district, I can point out several instances where on this point alone, many of the small works were held up. Therefore, I urge the Government to give that authority to the respective heads in the District.

Sir, coming to the supply of power to the pump sets, much has been said about it here and I do not think there is any necessity for me to once again repeat all those things. Especially in my district, we are taking a keen interest in installing pumpsets, because we have to mainly depend upon lifting of water either by mechanical or other methods. We know that farmers resort to installation of pumpsets and thereby raise second and third crops as well. There is water available in rivers and wells. There is ample scope in our district to utilise water which otherwise goes to waste by going into the sea. Already 700 and odd irrigation pumpsets have been installed. But there are many other pumpsets which have been installed, but not serviced. Power connection has not been given to these. These are not one or two years old, but four or five years old installation. In spite of their request, power was not given to these pumpsets. Hence, there is despondency among the agriculturists. I would say that a sort of disinterestedness has been occurring among the farmers not to go for these pumpsets. I urge the Government to see that power is given to these pumpsets as early as possible.

5-30 P.M.

About various other figures, about this expenditure and various items, of course, I have to confess that I am at sixes and sevens about these figures. I give credit to the deft hands of our Hon'ble Finance Minister.

I wish that the Electricity Board is abolished and the entire power be given to the department. With these words, I conclude.

†SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, while offering a few remarks on the annual financial statement given by the Electricity Board, I should first like to state that the Electricity Board has been created under the 1948 Act of the Government of India, the object of which is to manage, to generate, to distribute and supply the electrical energy to the people at cheaper rates. The prime objective of the Electricity Board is stated in section 80 of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948. Here it has been stated that subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board shall be charged with the general duty of promoting the co-ordination, development and generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner with particular reference to such development in areas not for the time being served or adequately served by..... etc. Here, it is clearly mentioned that the generation, supply and distribution of power will be done most efficiently and in the most economical manner. We find from

(SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI)

the report that not only generation, but also the supply and distribution of power is being done in the most inefficient manner. It is not only the words used here—not efficient or more efficient, but most efficient. Sir, when the Government creates corporate body for a certain purpose, it means that it should be done in a most economical manner. If the objective of creating such a board is to do in a most efficient manner, then I think the Board has miserably failed during its constitution, i.e., during the years from 1957 onwards. It has consistently shown a deficit in its Budget. I find from page 3 of the financial statement that the Board is running at a loss. For 1963-64, the loss is 81 lakhs. For 1964-65 the loss is 73.83 lakhs and for 1964-65, it is 89 lakhs. Now for the year 1965-66, it has been brought down to 19 lakhs. Obviously if the increase in rates which has been accepted here on page 3—increase of rates Rs. 4.30 crores—but for this, I think the loss would have been heavier this year also.

The Electricity Act lays down in Section 59 that the Board shall not carry on its operations under this Act as a loss. It has been made incumbent on the Board not to run the activities of the Board on a loss. On the other hand, it has to earn profits, on not only the capital investment, but also it should generate some capital for future investment. This objective with which the Board has been formed has failed. The Electricity Act of 1948 envisages the functioning of this Board on these lines. But, here we find that the Board is running in a most inefficient manner. We do not know the reasons. I think this annual financial statement ought to have been given in an elaborate form. Members ought to have been given some idea of the functioning of the Board in a regular,....

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—Sir, the House is lacking in quorum.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There is quorum.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—I think there is nothing to show that the Board is carrying on its activities in an efficient manner.

I should like to state in this connection that the Government has provided in Section 63 of the Electricity Supply Act that the Government should give some subvention to the Board. After 1957, I do not find at any time, it has tried to give any subvention to the Electricity Board. Then, what is the use of having such a provision in the Act? Why should you not give some subvention? The Board has been considered to be a commercial Board. And, at the same time, it is considered or has been supposed to provide electrical energy to the people at cheaper rate. Both these objectives have to be achieved. But the Government has, I think, failed in providing any subvention to the Board.

What about the loan policy of the Government? Government is advancing loans and for 1965-66, it has been stated the loan is dependent on the 100 lakhs of rupees to be advanced by the Central Government.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—There is no quorum, Sir. You yourself have given a ruling that 21 members should be in the House to form a quorum.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Let us count. After counting there is sufficient quorum.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Now, I should like to give a few instances of the Boards which are functioning in other States. The world Bank has made one recommendation, i.e., the optimum rate of return which the Electricity Board should get that it should be at least three per cent. The Government of India, after taking into account this recommendation, have laid down that at least 11 per cent return should be got by every Electricity Board on its capital investment and the break up is : 6 per cent as interest including depreciation charges ; 2 per cent as taxes because it is treated as a commercial organisation and it is liable to income tax and super-tax. Over and above, they should get 3 per cent profit.

According to the survey made, it is said that 7 States are earning from 6 to 11 per cent. Another 7 States are getting less than 6 per cent. Our State falls under the second category. It is making no profit at all. Ever since the inauguration of this Board, the Board has gone on begging from door to door for loans. It goes to the market for loans and comes to Government and to the Reserve Bank and everything is run as loss. I do not know whether it is functioning as a commercial concern at all or as a Government department because Government departments usually incur losses. Sir, very recently, they have increased the tariff rate and made it uniform throughout the State and again there is a proposal to increase the rate to cover the losses. They go on incurring losses and go on increasing the tariff rate. By this, the consumers would be put to great hardship and industries also will suffer great loss.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Sir, I have said during the Budget discussion that Government is not doing any justice to the Electricity Board by not giving any subvention at all. Government is getting as grant-in-aid from Government of India and no subvention is given to the Electricity Board. It is only an ornamental provision in the Electricity Board Act. Instead, they are giving loans even at 6 per cent. I do not know at what percentage they are getting from Government of India.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whenever Government advances loans to any concern, it gives at the same rate of interest. Government is not making any profit by passing on money.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—I leave it at that, Sir. Any way, there is one provision in the Act and ever since the inception of this Board, no subvention has been given by Government.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Board is expected to run the whole show on no profit, no loss basis. That is the intention of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Central Government wanted this Board to be autonomous so that the party affiliations may not prevail. For that, they said : create a Board in all the States and the basic principle is : No loss and No profit.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—All my arguments have fallen on deaf ears. The Government of India and the World Bank have recommended that the Board should get at least 12 per cent on their investments because it is a commercial concern which is subject to income-tax and super-tax. It is wrong to say that it should function on a 'no profit, no loss' basis. Instead of making any profit, they are incurring losses. That is why, if you provide some subvention, they will make some profit. There may be some lean years when they have to incur some losses and during these years, I submit that Government should provide them some subvention. That is why a provision to this effect has been made in the Act itself.

I wanted to know, if the tariff rates are increased, what will be its impact on the general public, consumers, industries and on the price. Is it the way of helping to stabilise the prices ? It is time we cried a halt to this sort of thing.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—On the contrary, if we take into consideration the tariff rates and the duty here and the corresponding tariff rates and duty prevailing in the neighbouring States, it will be found that our rates are lower. So, there is justification for increasing both the tariff and the duty.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—In this way alone every State is contributing to the rise in prices. We should not compare ourselves with any other State. I have already stated that there are seven States which are making profits from 6 per cent to 12 per cent whereas we are incurring losses.

There is already a regional grid formed and if the Inter-State Grid has already come into existence, we have to supply power to other States. If we supply to them, the rates have to be equalised. My impression is that we will not be able to consume the Sharavathy power if we commission the second stage because our industries are not ready to take it. The Board will supply power to other States and the rates there being higher, our State will suffer. My submission is that we ought to have insisted on a Water Grid also.

There is a provision in the Act that whatever comments are made by the Members must be taken into consideration and the mistakes must be rectified and this should be brought before the House when the next Annual Financial Statement is brought before the House. I do not know whether they have taken our comments into consideration and whether they have at all rectified anything. The comments made in this House have waste. Is it fair on the Board to do so ? The relevant section of

the Act is Section 61(4). I remember last time a severe comment was made about depositing money in some scheduled banks at low rates. What have they done about it?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As far as the Government is concerned, it has nothing to do with that. On the contrary, the Board has done a wise thing. Instead of keeping the money in current account without getting any interest, they have used it and earned something. Is it his intention that they should not earn anything?

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—What the Finance Minister is saying is that the Government do not know anything. Has anything been said about it by way of explanation?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The whole thing has been discussed here. On that day, if the Hon'ble Member was absent, I cannot help it.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—There was no reply to the effect that in future it will not be repeated.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn to meet at 1 p. m. on the 14th.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Wednesday, the 14th April 1965.
